## Approved ნელე Release 2006/04/20 ა.C.A. RDP82-00457R014400120006-7 25X1 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. DATE DISTR. 28 October 1952 COUNTRY East Germany NO. OF PAGES 3 SUBJECT Ministry for National Forces NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

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the completed organizational plan for the Ministry for National Forces, which was still called Ministry of the Interior for security reasons, was not yet available. Existing departments included: the main administration for the Kasernierte Volkspolizei (HVKVP); the main administration for sea police; the main administration for air police; the main administration for political affairs which included the political section, the organizational section and the propagande section; the main administration for cadre units which consisted of several sections including one for the HVS and one for the HVL; the main administration for finance which included a budgeting section, and inspection section, a budget A section, a finance operation section and a payment section; the main administration for motorization; the main administration for research; the main administration for organizati which was to establish registration offices which were apparently scheduled to serve as military district headquarter for national army applicants in 10 to 12 towns in Eastern Germany; the administration for supply; the school main administration; and the secretariat. (1)

2. Chief of the main administration for political affairs was Generalins, ektor 1st Grade Rudolf Doelling who came from Adlershof and simultaneously acted as deputy to the Minister of the Interior. His deputy was Kurt Boehme, a civilian employee, who came from the party high school in Moscow and was last employed in Chemnitz. Chief of the political section was VF Inspekteur Zettler (fnu) who served with the International Brigade in Spain and attended the party high school in Moscow for several years. Chief of the main administration for cadre units was Ewald Munschke, who had been first chief of personnel with the SED Cetral Committee and was a communist veteran of the Spanish Civil War. Chief of the main administration for finance was Walter Allenstein, who formerly served with the Buero fuer Wirtschaftsfrage (Office for Economic Problems). Chief of the main administration for motorization was Arno von Lenski, a former general, who had been director at the Berliner Stadtkontor and was appointed Chefinspekteur on 11 August 1952. Chief of the main administration for research was Linke, (fnu), who had his office at 16 Neue Schoenholzerstrasse, Berlin-Pankow. Acting chief of the main administration for organization was VP Kommandeur Schulz (fnu), who was appointed on 17 August 1952. Chief of the main administration for supply was Hochmuth (fnu), a civilian employee. Acting chief of the main administration for the schools, was Tilhelm Adam, who had been finance minister in Land Saxony and in the table of organization, was listed as first deputy chief in charge of schools. Chief of the secretariat was VP Rat Lange (fnu) who came from the Kasernierte Volkspolizei in Berlin-Addershof and simultaneously served as aide to the Minister of the Interior. Lange accompanies the Minister on all his duty travels as security officer.

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In early October 1952, additional personnel are to be employed for additional main administrations which are to be organized. Their designations were still unknown. The Minister held conferences with the Ceneralinspektor and Chefinspekteure on the planned organization and structure of the national arry and the ministry. It appeared that Milli Stoph would remain Minister and would direct the Ministry for Mational Forces when it becomes officially recognized. Mans Warnke was allegedly transferred to the new district administration in Rostock. Stadtrat Menschel (fnu), of the Magistrat of East Derlin was allegedly scheduled to fill the vacancy as chief of the state secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior. (2)

- The Ministry for National Forces does not have a separate budget organization whereas the other ministries do. Its budget had the title 030/A in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior, while the budget of the Ministry of the Interior was 30/3. The accounts of the Ministry for National Forces were not audited by any other office. Neither the SED Central Committee nor the Central Control Commission were authorized to audit its expenditures. (3) The budget of the Ministry for National Forces including all its agencies such as the HVKVP, MVS and HVL amounted to 2,500,000,000 eastmarks for fiscal year 1952. (b) The Ministry of Heinrich Rau curtailed all investment plans from other government offices and diverted the money for use in the activation of the national army. For example, the budget of the State Cormission for Arts was reduced from 60,000,000 to h,000,000 eastmarks for 1953. A budget for the construction of new barracks installations was not yet established at the Ministry because the individual main administrations made their own investments in 1952. A payment regulation for the national army was being worked on. Pertinent drafts here submitted in Karlshorst by the chief of the main administration for finance.
- 4. The schedule for rolitical indoctrination at the Ministry on 18 August 1952 was as follows:

  8:15 to 10:15 a.m. Economic crists of capitalism. Lecture by VP Kommandeur Meigel (Inu), who previously served as a political lecturer at the school for judges in Ead Schandau.

  10:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. VP insignia. Lecture by VP Inspekteur Lohberger (Inu).

  1:15 to 3:15 p.m. Interior duty regulation of the Volkspolizei, behaviour on duty, morals and protection against espionage activities, especially by wives. Lecture by VP Inspekteur Zettler (Inu).

  3:30 to 5 p.m. Instruction on pistol No 100 made in Suhl after a Soviet model. (5)

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	(1)	the NVA was renamed in Hauptverwaltung Kasernierte Volks-
.*		polizei (Fain Administration for Kasernierte Volkspolizei) (HVKVP). The previous
		Volkspolizei Dienststellen (VPDs) were simultaneously renamed in Kasernierte Volkspolizei Dienststellen (KVPDs). Volunteers were previously enlisted by the
		KVPDs which sent them to the vamous agencies, e.g. other KVPDs, schools, the sea
		police and, in individual instances, also to the border police. As this procedure 25X1
		constituted only a rovisional measure it appears plausible that a recruiting organization may be planned.
	(2)	organization may be oranied.
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(3) This arrangement probably serves to conceal the activities of the forthcoming ministry.

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(4) The budget of 2,500,000,000 contrarks appears too low when the extent of military units already established is considered. This arount has robably been substantially increased in the reantime.

(5) The production of Soviet model small arms in Lastern Germany corresponds with the procedure employed by the other Satellite countries.

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